

NEW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGUESE CABINET SHOT

Senhor Chagas Seriously Wounded by Senator on Railway Train.

WARSHIPS AGAIN BOMBARD LISBON

More than 100 Persons Killed in New Fighting, Including Several Spaniards.

Lisbon, May 17. (The Tribune.)—The President of the Portuguese cabinet, who was shot while on a train, was seriously wounded. His assistant, Senator Freitas, who was shot, was also seriously wounded. A third person, a man named Silva, was reported to have been killed.

Senhor Chagas was taken to a hospital where it was announced he was in a serious condition. In addition to other wounds, he is suffering from a fracture of the skull.

The shooting of Senhor Chagas occurred at the Entremontes Railway station.

Prime Minister a Prisoner. General Pimenta Castro, the Prime Minister, is a prisoner in the hands of the revolutionaries on board the warship Vasco da Gama. Admiral Xavier, commander of the arsenal, and Commander Goumar Medeiros, minister in Castro's cabinet, are prisoners on the cruiser Admiral.

Admiral Brito is accused of having ordered the submarine Espadarte to sink the ships bombarding Lisbon.

Madrid, May 17. Fighting in Lisbon has begun again, according to the latest news reaching Madrid.

The warships are bombarding the city. More than 100 persons have been killed, including several Spaniards.

The Spanish warships Espadarte and Rude de la Plata and a Spanish torpedo boat have arrived in Lisbon.

Paris, May 17. A Havas Agency dispatch from Lisbon says the project for the revolution in Portugal was formed three days after the constitution last March of the cabinet of General Pimenta Castro. Dr. Alvaro Castro, the correspondent says, took charge of the military arrangements. Antonio Maria Silva, a member of the cabinet, was charged to organize the civil defense.

And Captain Leite Rego, of the navy, agreed to command the naval forces.

Lisbon newspapers state that General Castro declared that when the revolutionary movement broke out he offered the collective resignation of the Ministry to President de Azevedo, and assumed the new cabinet of his loyalists.

Additional details of the fighting and the number of persons killed and wounded are reported. Most of the killed and wounded belonged to the Republican Guard.

An official communication issued by the cabinet for its first meeting in the Hotel de Ville reads as follows:

"The new ministry, representing public opinion, congratulates the popular and the army and the navy on the noble and heroic efforts which they have just made. The ministry desires all citizens to resume their work and occupation in respect of the law."

"If by chance rioters should disturb the peace they will be guilty of high treason and they will be punished to the full extent of the law."

The Ministry of Lisbon, says that the revolutionary committee, not wishing to create difficulties, but rather to avoid them, has come to the conclusion that the best way to maintain the republic, preserve the revolutionary movement and to be continued in effect, conforming absolutely to constitutional principles, until the expiration of the term of the President.

Additional details of the earlier fighting in Lisbon say that when the cruiser Almirante Reis caught fire on Friday and began to sink the crew escaped to land and sent an ultimatum to the government giving it until 10 o'clock that night to resign.

Senhor Cunha, former Governor of Madeira, was killed by a shell which struck his house.

At the head of a division which marched on Lisbon to support the government troops.

Civilians went to the artillery museum and helped themselves to all kinds of weapons. A large number of civilians, headed by a customs officer, attacked Republican guards posted around the Ministry of the Interior. The ministry buildings and those of the museum were badly damaged.

The "Official Journal" has thanked all those who did their duty on the side of the government in re-establishing order. Civilians are invited to surrender their arms and the police are requested to conduct itself with prudence and generosity. No civilians may carry arms after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Washington, May 17. The new Portuguese cabinet, headed by Premier Chagas, has met with the entire approval of the country, and quiet has been restored, according to a dispatch from Lisbon received today at the Portuguese Legation here.

The Portuguese Minister, Viscount de Almeida, had believed the disturbances in Lisbon had no international significance, and were merely directed against the Ministry, the resignation of which removed the fear of further trouble.

Costa Strongest Man in Portugal, Says Ex-Minister

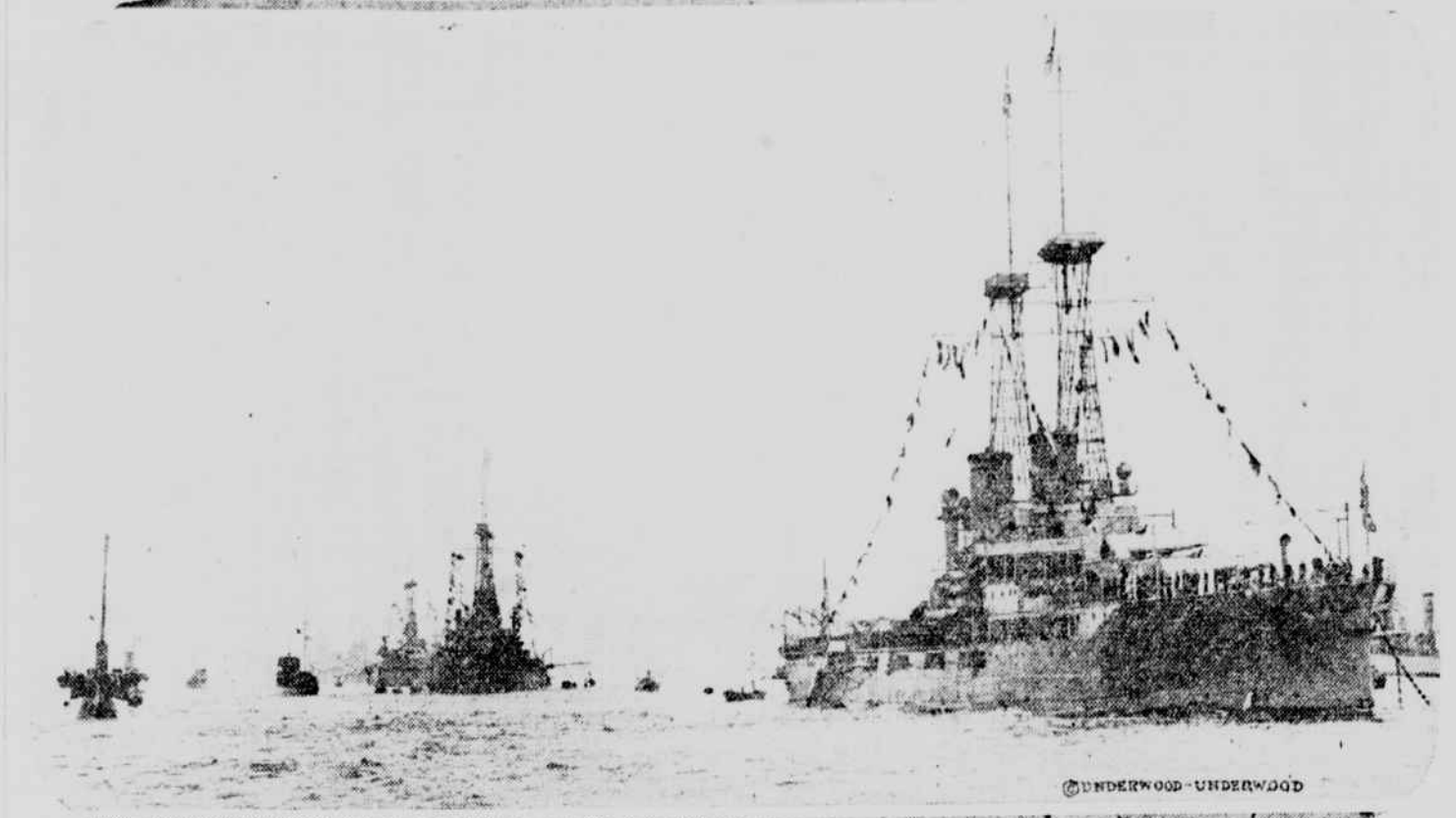
Harrisburg, Penn., May 17. Alfonso Costa, who apparently heads the latest revolutionary movement in Lisbon, is the strongest man in Portugal, according to Cyrus E. Wood, Secretary of the American Legation here.

Costa, who was United States Minister to Portugal in Taft's Administration, is a man of great ability and a good deal of learning.

"Costa combines a strong political ability with a good deal of learning," Mr. Wood continued. "All in all, he is about the strongest man in the country."

"From the reports that have reached our newspapers I gather that the trouble seems to be within the ranks of the republican party. This condition was not true when I was in Lisbon, but it generally subsided after a hot debate on the floor of Parliament. Whenever there was any danger of the republican government being wiped out and the old monarchy set up again, the fac-

"These Quiet Ships Lying in the Harbor Have no Suggestion of Bluster About Them."—President Wilson



The North Dakota is the first in the line of battleships. On the left is the Dolphin, carrying the Secretary of the Navy. Ahead of her is the President's yacht, the Mayflower.

WILSON SHIELDED BY GUARD OF 1,000

Unparalleled Precautions Assure His Safety Every Moment Ashore.

CROWD AT LIBRARY SOWN WITH POLICE

Stranger at Biltmore Gives Sleuths a Thrill—Auto Starts Shooting Rumor.

Never in the history of the country was a President guarded so zealously against assassination as was President Wilson yesterday. From the moment he set foot on Manhattan soil at the pier at West Forty-first Street, shortly after 10 o'clock until he left to review the fleet of battleships, the efforts of more than one thousand men were combined to assure his safety.

Of the 1,200 policemen detailed for the preservation of order during the parade more than half that number devoted themselves to the task of keeping the eye on the President and the other open for the first suspicious move on the part of any of the crowd that was lined along the sidewalks as he moved through the city.

Scattered about the reviewing stand on Fifth Avenue in front of the Public Library were 500 uniformed patrolmen. Mingling with the throng that clamored for a position near the President, the President was seated where the high watchmen and patrolmen in plain clothes. A squad of sixty Secret Service men from New York and Washington acted as an effective but unobtrusive personal guard for the Chief Executive.

The territory inclosed by Forty-second Street, Madison Avenue as far south as Thirty-ninth Street, and the President's left, was shut off by the police cordon to all but those holding tickets of admission to the reviewing stand or the smaller gallery on the opposite side of the street.

Man in Biltmore Watched. As the President's escort of eight mounted police dashed up Forty-second Street and swung around the corner into Fifth Avenue, a man who had been watching the President from the Biltmore Hotel, where he had been staying, was seen by the police cordon to all but those holding tickets of admission to the reviewing stand or the smaller gallery on the opposite side of the street.

As the President's escort of eight mounted police dashed up Forty-second Street and swung around the corner into Fifth Avenue, a man who had been watching the President from the Biltmore Hotel, where he had been staying, was seen by the police cordon to all but those holding tickets of admission to the reviewing stand or the smaller gallery on the opposite side of the street.

Beneath the reviewing stand as the marines and bluejackets were marching past half a dozen detectives scouted about continually. Before the first persons were admitted to their seats a close scrutiny of every square foot of ground was made. Even timbers were sounded to see that no one was hidden beneath the place the President was to occupy later.

Perhaps the most uneasy moments of the officials to whom was entrusted the safeguarding of the President's person were those just before Mr. Wilson descended from the dining room in the Hotel Biltmore.

One of the detectives leading from the ground floor leading from the elevator to the Vanderbilt Avenue entrance to the building was attracted by a small, middle-aged man, not quite so well dressed as the average Biltmore guest, who was standing near the entrance. He shifted his weight from one foot to the other, looked about continually and showed a shocking disregard for his hat, which he denuded and crushed with one movement and re-locked it to its natural shape with the next.

President Defies Danger. The detective reported to Inspector Gray, who immediately assigned him a man to take a position behind the suspicious stranger and watch him until the President left. The policeman ran a gentle hand over the region of the man's pockets, but could feel nothing that might have been a gun. And when the President passed by the stranger greeted him with a delighted grin and left the hotel.

Lieutenant Michael Walsh, drill master of the mounted division of the police, rode at the head of the parade as commander of the President's escort, which totaled sixty riders.

When the parade was over no one was permitted to leave his seat in the stands until the President and his party had entered their automobile and departed for the Biltmore. The shower having ceased while the sailors were marching, President Wilson sent a request to Inspector Schmittberger to have the top over the car put down. Police, detectives and Secret Service men were dismayed when Mr. Wilson arose in the tonneau lined Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

Hotel Like Deposit Vault. At the hotel the same care was taken that no undesirable came close to the President. Persons unable to show that something other than mere curiosity took them to the Biltmore were turned aside. About the block on which the building stands no one was

allowed on the hotel side of the streets. Every entrance was guarded from the sidewalk and from within. Secret Service men were even scattered about the corridors on floors which the President passed only on the elevator, while a close watch was kept on stairways and fire escapes.

A rumor that the President had been shot at was current about the hotel a few seconds before he entered his car. Another automobile that was drawn

up to take some of the naval officers to the pier at Forty-first Street had accumulated some oil as it stood waiting. When the motor was started the lubricant exploded violently and the report echoed along Vanderbilt Avenue. Mounted police spurred their horses in close to the President's car and every one looked anxiously about. The President heard the report but remained standing in his automobile, being to the cheering, enthusiastic crowd.

The attempt to force the President to receive this delegation was not made in good faith or with any real hope that the President would consent. It is this sort of thing which in the opinion of many women might serve to set back suffrage in this country.

Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, said: "If the Congressional Union wants to be militant, I wish they would keep out of New York State. We don't want anything here that will spoil the chances for our amendment in November."

As the New York member of the National Executive Committee of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage, she was one of the four women who were invited to the White House to dine with the President and Mrs. Wilson.

At 5 o'clock the suffragists had received no answer, and it was decided to order a launch to take them out to the President's yacht at 9 o'clock this morning.

Among the New York suffragists who voiced their indignation at the "insult" to the President was Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, an organization of more than 100,000 members.

Calls Attempt Misguided. "It was most unwise," she said. "The President was here for a special purpose. At this time, when the whole country is quivering, wondering what will happen next, it is wrong to thrust upon him the consideration of any other topic than the one in everybody's mind. All law-abiding citizens are trying to uphold the President and not add one iota to his burden. The New York suffragists cannot indorse this misguided act."

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in a statement last night declared that the association had no sympathy with the actions of Mrs. Belmont's emissaries. The National Association deprecates the lack of courtesy shown toward the President of the United States by a small body of American suffragists. It is an unfortunate application of English methods to the American situation, which in no way warrants them. The President, so far as we know, has never refused to receive the women suffragists of this country when properly approached.

New York Suffragists Indignant. Suffragists of New York were indignant last night, however, fearing that the militant methods of the President's visitors might be attributed to other workers for the cause. The two were members of the Congressional Union, the most militant of all American suffrage organizations.

They were acting as emissaries of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Florence Harmon is Mrs. Belmont's secretary, and Miss Mabel Scofield, her companion, is an English militant, twice arrested for stuffing letter boxes. Mrs. Belmont was angry last night because her young aids experienced difficulty in reaching the President's residence.

"I am much obliged to you, girls," she said. "We'll try him again tomorrow for his answer. This is only

the beginning of a campaign which will last all summer, wherever the President goes there the suffragists will follow."

Miss Harmon and Miss Scofield, having succeeded only in saving their letter at the hotel, attempted later in the afternoon to charter a tug to carry the letter to Mr. Wilson, on the Mayflower. Charles Swann, the private stoker, replied to their letter. It was written by Mrs. Belmont and read as follows:

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Wilson Laughs at Suffragists Who Invade Biltmore Luncheon

Called Impolite by President's Secretary, Militant Pair Jump on Divan and Cry "Votes for Women!"—Threaten to Keep on Trail All Summer.

Two suffragists invaded the Hotel Biltmore for the purpose of presenting a vote for women petition to President Wilson yesterday. Evading the army of Secret Service men and detectives appointed to guard the President from all intruders, the women reached Secretary Tamm's study.

"We must have an answer. Don't let him evade us again," they said. "Ladies, you are impolite," said the President's secretary. "I refuse to deliver your letter."

"Very well," said they, "we will wait and give it to him ourselves."

The indignant guards edged further and further back, crowding the suffragists into a corner of the corridor. When the President appeared, however, they jumped on a divan, waving their letter over the heads of the police and crying, "Votes for Women!"

President Wilson laughed. His good nature cleared the air, and turned what might have been an unpleasant disturbance into a trifling incident, so far as he was concerned.

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BRITISH SWEEP EVERY TRENCH ON 2-MILE LINE

Drive North of La Bassée Routs Germans from Last Positions.

INVADERS FORCED OVER YSER CANAL

French Press For Across Waterway Around Villages of Het Sas and Steenstraete.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, May 17. The British troops in Northern France near the Belgian border have now swept past all the German trenches on a two-mile front lying between La Bassée and Richebourg l'Avoue, a village to the northward. This was announced to-night in an official communication from Sir John French, commander in chief of the British forces on the western front.

According to to-night's French official communiqué, 1,000 prisoners were captured in this rush, while the British lines of communication, with more to follow. Several hundred Germans while trying to surrender were caught between the cross of their own artillery and the machine guns of the British and the detachment was practically wiped out.

Germans Admit Loss. Berlin officially admits the French claim that the Germans have lost the position on the western bank of the Yser Canal around Steenstraete and Het Sas and have retired to the opposite side.

Further to the right of the allied line, a night attack on the German position at Richebourg l'Avoue, the French took 400 prisoners and in an attack at the Allied wood carried several German works and captured prisoners.

The British movement north of La Bassée gives indication of being as important in the matter of territory won as was the recent French advance. The capture of the entire series of German trenches along the two-mile front shows that the British are now in possession of considerably more ground than the mile claimed yesterday. Military commentators here regard the British advance as a genuine break of the German line, which, if maintained, must mean a retreat of considerable distance of the invaders' forces.

Crossfire Hits Germans. Sir John French's report on the British victory says: "The First Army has gained further successes south of Richebourg l'Avoue, and all the German trenches on a front of two miles have been captured."

"This morning several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops, who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination. One of these bodies, while trying to surrender, was caught by German artillery fire and practically annihilated."

"The exact number of prisoners has not yet been ascertained, but 500 have been cleared to the lines of communication."

1,000 Prisoners Taken. The French War Office's statement of the progress of the fighting says: "In Belgium the enemy, threatened by our successful attacks of the night, fled in confusion, leaving behind them evacuated last night the positions which he had occupied to the west of the Yser Canal. We have, on our part, maintained all our gains on the east bank of the canal."

To the north of La Bassée the British troops, who were very strongly counter-attacked during the night of Sunday-Monday, are today they carried several German trenches and inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses.

"One contingent of several hundred Germans, caught between the British and the French, was completely surrounded and annihilated. The remainder of the German force, which was almost entirely exterminated under the crossfire. Our allies have taken 1,000 prisoners and some machine guns."

"To the north of Arras a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing any important action on either side. Nevertheless, the struggle continues very active, on the slopes of Lorette especially. The German army has repulsed all our counter-attacks."

"At Villers-Bois, near Berry-au-Bac, the enemy made an attack on our trenches, which was immediately arrested by our machine guns and 250 prisoners taken by us on Sunday in the affair at Villers-Tourbe was 350, besides 50 wounded."

Advance in Ally Wood. "This morning, at break of day, we carried out an attack in the Ally wood, occupying several German works. We also took three machine guns and 250 prisoners, among whom were several officers."

"In the outskirts of the forest of Le Petit, two German battalions made three attempts to sortle from their trenches, but to fire held them up short."

Following is the German army headquarters' official version, admitting a German loss:

"North of Ypres and to the west of the canal near Steenstraete and Het Sas the Germans yesterday gave up their advanced positions and, to avoid the loss of their strong artillery fire of the enemy, they drew back their smaller forces to the main positions on the eastern bank of the canal."

"South of Neuve Chapelle the British still hold parts of the front trench taken May 15. The fighting continues north of Arras. Near Abbeville and Neuville French attacks yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy."

The French Ministry of War today reported that when the Germans at a point near Bailly, on the Oise, apparently in an effort to draw the fire of French sharpshooters, displayed a Turkish flag the African troops responded at once with a rifle fire which brought the flag to the ground. The flag subsequently went out and brought the flag back to the French lines.

GUNTER'S BODY HOME

Guilting Captain's Funeral in Bayonne To-night.

The body of Captain Alfred Gunter of the oil steamer Guilting, who died of heart disease following the torpedoing of his ship on May 1 by a German submarine, arrived at his home, 12 West Fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday.

The body was taken from the St. Paul on Sunday evening at Quarantine by a tug of the Guilting Oil Company.

Services will be conducted to-night at the home by the Bayonne Lodge of Elks, and the funeral will be held at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The body was escorted to the house by the officials of the oil company, and they will be pallbearers to-morrow.

Captain Gunter will be buried in Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, where there will be services by Hermann Lodge No. 1, which the captain was long a member.

B. Altman & Co.

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for Tennis, Golf and all Sports wear, are fashioned with the same regard for comfort, durability and style as are the Balta Shoes for formal occasions.

"Balta" is the synonym for excellence.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ALLIES ADVANCE TO STORM FORTS ALONG NARROWS

Press Steadily Toward Two Heights Overlooking Dardanelles.

FORWARD MOVEMENT MADE AT GREAT COST

More Reinforcements Needed to Clear Way for Fleet to Reach Constantinople.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, May 18. Still fighting desperately, the allied forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula are concentrating their efforts on the capture of two heights that overlook the approaches to the narrows of the Dardanelles, says an Athens dispatch to "The Morning Post."

The Turks are offering desperate resistance and the losses on both sides are very heavy, but the steady advance of the Allies and the terrible fire from the ships are said to be weakening the spirit of the Ottoman troops and their confidence in their German preceptors.

The dispatch continues: "According to authentic news from Constantinople, numerous arrests are being effected among influential members of the Old Turks for complicity in a recently discovered Armenian plot. The Turkish press declares this plot was hatched abroad by General Cherif Pasha, Ismail Bey and other enemies of the Young Turk party. According to this source, it was intended to assassinate Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey as soon as the Allies succeeded in forcing the Dardanelles and to conclude an immediate peace with the enemy powers. Arms, bombs and incriminating documents have been discovered by the police in many Turkish and Armenian houses."

Great Task Ahead. "The Daily Chronicle" to-day publishes the following dispatch, dated May 10, from Ashmead Bartlett, its correspondent with the British forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula:

"The first stage of the great battle for the possession of the heights of Adice Tiaba has come to a close, and although the British army is not yet in possession of this commanding position, the enemy has